STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706-1255 • (208) 373-0502

Dirk Kempthorne, Governor
C. Stephen Allred, Director

January 22, 2003

Certified Mail No. 7000 1670 0013 9128 9035

Jim Robbins, Air Specialist
Chevron Pipe Line Co.
651 S. Redwood Road
North Salt Lake, UT 84054-2924

RE: AIRS Facility No. 077-00023, Chevron Pipe Line Co., Pocatello
Final Tier II Operating Permit and Permit to Construct

Dear Mr. Robbins:

The Department of Environmental Quality (Department) is issuing Tier II Operating Permit and Permit to Construct No. 077-00023 for the Chevron Pipe Line Co. facility in Pocatello, in accordance with the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*, IDAPA 58.01.01.400 - 470 and 58.01.01.200 - 228, respectively.

The enclosed permit is effective immediately and is based on the information contained in your permit application and all relevant comments received during the public comment period.

Tiffany Floyd of the Pocatello Regional Office will contact you regarding a meeting to discuss the permit terms and requirements. The Department recommends the following representatives attend the meeting: your facility's plant manager, responsible official, environmental contact, and any operations staff responsible for day-to-day compliance with permit conditions.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.23, you, as well as any other entity, may have the right to appeal this final agency action within 35 days of the date of this decision. However, prior to filing a petition for a contested case, I encourage you to call Mike Simon at (208) 373-0502 to address any questions or concerns you may have with the enclosed permit.

Sincerely,

Katherine B. Kelly
Administrator
Air Quality Division

KK/KB/sm Project No. ~~T2-9506-099~~-1 G:\Air Q\S Source\Ss Ltd\T2\Nw Terminal-Poc\Final Prep\T2-9506-099-1 Final P Ltr1.Doc
T2-010301

Enclosures

cc: Laurie Kral, EPA Region 10
Tiffany Floyd, Pocatello Regional Office

T2-010301

Air Quality

TIER II OPERATING PERMIT
and
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

PERMIT NO.: 077-00023

AQCR: 61 **CLASS:** SM

SIC: 5171 **ZONE:** 12

UTM COORDINATE (km): 374.8, 4752.7

1. **PERMITTEE**
Chevron Pipe Line Co. and Northwest Terminalling Co., Pocatello Terminal

2. **PROJECT**
Tier II permit and permit to construct

3. MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
651 South Redwood Road	North Salt Lake	UT	84054-2924
4. FACILITY CONTACT	**TITLE**	**TELEPHONE**	
Jim Robbins	Environmental Specialist	801-539-7586	
5. RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL	**TITLE**	**TELEPHONE**	
Gerald A. McKee	Western Profit Center Manager	801-539-7586	
6. EXACT PLANT LOCATION		**COUNTY**	
1189 Tank Farm Road, Pocatello, ID 83204		Bannock	

7. **GENERAL NATURE OF BUSINESS & KINDS OF PRODUCTS**
Petroleum transportation and distribution facility

8. **PERMIT AUTHORITY**

This permit to construct and Tier II operating permit is issued according to the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*, IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228 and IDAPA 58.01.01.400-470, respectively. This permit pertains only to emissions of air contaminants regulated by the state of Idaho and to the sources specifically allowed to be operated by this permit. Only the terms and conditions pertaining to Tier II operating permit requirements are subject to the expiration date of this permit.

This permit is not transferable to another person, place, or piece or set of equipment and will expire if construction has not begun within two years of its issue date or if construction is suspended for one year.

This permit has been granted on the basis of design information presented in the application and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's technical analysis of the supplied information. Changes in design or equipment that result in any change in the nature or amount of emissions may be considered a modification. Modifications are subject to Department review in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200.

KATHERINE B. KELLY, ADMINISTRATOR, AIR QUALITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

DATE ISSUED: January 22, 2003

DATE EXPIRES: January 22, 2008

KK/MJS/sm

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ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
bbl/yr	barrels per year
Btu/scf	British thermal units per standard cubic feet
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm^2	square centimeters
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System
Department	Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ft/sec	feet per second
gal	gallons
H_2O	water
Hg	mercury
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
in	inches
km	kilometer
kPa	kilo pascals
m/sec	meters per second
m^3	cubic meter
mg VOC/l	milligrams volatile organic compound per liter
MJ/scm	thousand joules per standard cubic meter
mm	millimeters
MMBtu/hr	million British thermal units per hour
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
O&M	operations and maintenance
PM	particulate matter
ppm	parts per million
Psig	pounds square inch gauge
PTC	permit to construct
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SM	synthetic minor
T-Ract	Toxic air pollutant Reasonably Available Control Technology
T/yr	tons per year
US Gallons/mo	U.S. gallons per month
UTM	Universal Transverse Micrometer
VDU	vapor destruction unit
VOC	volatile organic compound
VOL	volatile organic liquid

1. PERMIT SCOPE

Purpose

1.1 This permit establishes facility-wide requirements which exempt the facility from Title V permitting requirements.

1.2 This permit incorporates the following permits:

- PTC No. 077-00023, issued April 21, 1995

1.3 This permit grants the permittee the authorization to increase gasoline, transmix, and diesel throughputs at the facility by adding a drag-reducing agent to incoming pipelines to increase product flow rates.

Regulated Sources

1.4 Table 1.1 lists all sources of emissions that are regulated in this permit.

Table 1.1 EMISSION SOURCES

Permit Section	Source Description	Emissions Control(s)
3	Loading rack; Bottom-loading – balanced service Gasoline annual throughput of 444,961,200 gallons Transmix annual throughput of 3,024,000 gallons Diesel annual throughput of 229,743,600 gallons Thermal combustion unit: Manufacturer: John Zink Co. Model number: ZCT-12-8-35-X-2/8-X-X Incinerator type: Single chamber – NH3 Rated heating capacity: 40 MMBtu/hr Guaranteed efficiency: Less than or equal to 10 mg voc/l of gasoline loaded	Vapor destruction unit
4	Tank 901: vertical fixed roof; capacity of 9,215 barrels[1]	None
4	Tank 902: internal floating roof; capacity of 7,397 barrels	None
4	Tank 903: vertical fixed roof; capacity of 9,220 barrels	None
4	Tank 904: internal floating roof; capacity of 7,380 barrels	None
4	Tank 905: vertical fixed roof; capacity of 9,244 barrels	None
4	Tank 906: vertical fixed roof; capacity of 9,237 barrels	None
4	Tank 907: internal floating roof; capacity of 7,542 barrels	None
4	Tank 908: vertical fixed roof; capacity of 9,094 barrels	None
4	Tank 909: internal floating roof; capacity of 8,213 barrels	None
4	Tank 910: internal floating roof; capacity of 8,228 barrels	None
4	Tank 911: internal floating roof; capacity of 17,377 barrels	None
4	Tank 912: internal floating roof; capacity of 8,211 barrels	None
4	Tank 913: internal floating roof; capacity of 8,211 barrels	None
4	Tank 914: internal floating roof; capacity of 12,264 barrels	None
4	Tank 915: internal floating roof; capacity of 8,210 barrels	None
4	Tank 916: internal floating roof; capacity of 12,399 barrels	None
4	Tank 917: vertical fixed roof; capacity of 19,344 barrels	None
4	Tank 918: internal floating roof; capacity of 17,380 barrels	None
4	Tank 919: internal floating roof; capacity of 20,000 barrels	None
4	Tank 920: internal floating roof; capacity of 20,000 barrels	None
4	Tank 930: vertical fixed roof; capacity of 1,500 barrels	None
4	Tank A100: vertical fixed roof; capacity of 500 barrels	None
4	Tank A101: horizontal tank; capacity of 143 barrels	None
4	Tank A102: horizontal tank; capacity of 95 barrels	None
4	Tank A103: horizontal tank; capacity of 98 barrels	None
4	Tank A104: horizontal tank; capacity of 98 barrels	None
4	Tank A105: horizontal tank; capacity of 48 barrels	None
4	Tank A106: horizontal tank; capacity of 48 barrels	None
4	Tank A107: horizontal tank; capacity of 24 barrels	None
4	Tank A108: horizontal tank; capacity of 215 barrels	None
4	Tank A109: horizontal tank; capacity of 95 barrels	None
4	Tank A110: horizontal tank; capacity of 95 barrels	None
4	Tank A111: horizontal tank; capacity of 60 barrels	None
4	Tank S-5300: horizontal tank; capacity of 126 barrels	None
4	Tank 1-3000: horizontal tank; capacity of 71 barrels	None
4	Tank 1-5000: horizontal tank; capacity of 119 barrels	None

[1] One barrel equals 42 U. S. gallons.

2. FACILITY-WIDE CONDITIONS

Table 2.1 contains a summary of requirements that apply generally to emissions units at the facility.

Table 2.1 SUMMARY OF FACILITY-WIDE REQUIREMENTS

Permit Condition	Parameter	Permit Limit/ Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements
2.1	Fugitive dust	Reasonable control	IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651	2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.11
2.5	Odors	Reasonable control	IDAPA 58.01.01.776.01	2.6, 2.11
2.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than three minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	2.8, 2.11
2.9	Excess emissions	In compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136	IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136	2.11
2.10	Reports and certification	In compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01	IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01	2.11
2.12	Open burning	In compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.600-616	IDAPA 58.01.01.600-616	2.11
2.13	Sulfur content	Not to exceed 1.75% by weight (Grades 4, 5, and 6) Not to exceed 0.3% by weight (Grade 1); Not to exceed 0.5% by weight (Grade 2);	IDAPA 58.01.01.727.02 IDAPA 58.01.01.728	2.14

Fugitive Emissions

2.1 All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651. In determining what is reasonable, considerations will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of PM. Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of lands.
- Application, where practical, of asphalt, oil, water, or suitable chemicals to, or covering of dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust.
- Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans and fabric filters, or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations.
- Covering, where practical, of open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts.
- Paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical.
- Prompt removal of earth or other stored material from streets, where practical.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651, 5/1/94]

2.2 The permittee shall monitor and maintain records of the frequency and the method(s) used (i.e., water, chemical dust suppressants, etc.) to reasonably control fugitive emissions.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

2.3 The permittee shall maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received. The permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable after receipt of a valid complaint. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

2.4 The permittee shall conduct a quarterly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of fugitive emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions, to ensure that the methods used to reasonably control fugitive emissions are effective. If fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each quarterly fugitive emission inspection. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date of each inspection and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time fugitive emissions were present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the fugitive emissions, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

Odors

2.5 No person shall allow, suffer, cause, or permit the emission of odorous gases, liquids, or solids to the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.775-776, 5/1/94]

2.6 The permittee shall maintain records of all odor complaints received. If the complaint has merit, the permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

Visible Emissions

2.7 No person shall discharge any air pollutant to the atmosphere from any point of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period which is greater than 20% opacity as determined by procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. These provisions shall not apply when the presence of uncombined water, NO_x, and/or chlorine gas is the only reason for the failure of the emission to comply with the requirements of this section.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.625, 5/1/94]

The permittee shall conduct a quarterly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of visible emissions during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. The visible emissions inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable, or perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each quarterly visible emission inspection and each opacity test when conducted.

The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

Excess Emissions

2.9 The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 for excess emissions due to startup, shutdown, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upsets, and breakdowns.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.130, 4/5/00]

Reports and Certifications

2.10 Any reporting required by this permit, including, but not limited to, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, testing reports, or compliance certifications, shall contain a certification by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document(s) are true, accurate, and complete. Any reporting required by this permit shall be submitted to the following:

Air Quality Permit Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Pocatello Regional Office
444 Hospital Way, No. 300
Pocatello, ID 83201
(208) 236-6160 Fax: (208) 236-6168

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

2.11 The permittee shall maintain sufficient recordkeeping to assure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this permit. Records of monitoring information shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) the date, place, and times of sampling or measurements; (b) the date analyses were performed; (c) the company or entity that performed the analyses; (d) the analytical techniques or methods used; (e) the results of such analyses; and (f) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement. All monitoring records and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Supporting information includes, but is not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records and copies of all reports required by this permit. All records required to be maintained by this permit shall be made available in either hard copy or electronic format to Department representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

Open Burning

2.12 The permittee shall comply with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.600-616, *Rules for Control of Open Burning.*

[IDAPA 58.01.01.600-616, 5/1/94]

Sulfur Content

2.13 No person shall sell, distribute, use, or make available for use any distillate fuel oil or residual fuel oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur:

- ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil - 0.3% by weight.
- ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil - 0.5% by weight.
- ASTM Grade 4, 5, and 6 residual oil – 1.75% by weight.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.727, 728, 5/1/94]

2.14 The permittee shall establish compliance with the limits specified on Permit Condition 2.13 by fulfilling the requirements of either Permit Condition 2.14.1 or 2.14.2. The permittee shall, at the same time as making a change from one option to another, record the change in a log located and retained at the facility.

2.14.1 The permittee shall determine the sulfur content of each shipment of distillate fuel or residual oil received by the facility. The reference test method for measuring fuel sulfur content shall be ASTM Method D129-95, Standard Test for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method), or such comparable and equivalent method approved in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157.02.d. Test methods and procedures shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.157. The results of each test performed shall be recorded and the supporting analysis information shall be kept on site.

2.14.2 The permittee shall obtain documentation of the sulfur content analysis of each shipment of distillate fuel or residual oil from the refinery that produced the fuel. The documentation shall clearly state the sulfur content in weight percent of sulfur present in the fuel sample and shall reference the method of analysis used to determine the sulfur content in the fuel oil.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

3. TRUCK LOADING RACK AND VAPOR DESTRUCTION SYSTEM FLARE

3.1 Process Description

Loading losses are the primary source of evaporative emissions from the loading rack operations. The losses occur as organic vapors in empty cargo tanks are displaced to the atmosphere by the liquid being loaded into the tanks. The loading rack is a bottom-loading rack with a vapor containment and destruction unit flare.

3.2 Control Description

Recovered vapors from the vapor containment system are sent to a vapor destruction unit flare (VDU) where they are destroyed in an industrial combustor. The VDU is a nonsmoking combustor.

Emissions Limits

3.3 Emissions Limits

The permittee shall limit VOC emissions from the gasoline, diesel, and transmix loading rack to amounts not to exceed the ton-per-year values listed in Appendix B on a 12-month rolling basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

Operating Requirements

3.4 Throughput Limits

The permittee shall limit facility throughputs to amounts not to exceed the U.S.-Gallons-per year values listed in Appendix A on a 12-month rolling basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

3.5 VDU Operation

The permittee shall operate the VDU whenever the loading rack is in operation. The permittee shall maintain operating procedures for the loading rack at the facility and shall make the procedures available to Department representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

3.6 Monitor Operating Parameters

The permittee shall continuously monitor and record, in U.S. Gallons per month, the throughput to the loading rack for each month and on a 12-month rolling basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

3.7 Operations and Maintenance Manual Requirements

The permittee shall develop an O&M manual within 60 days after issuance of this permit and shall comply with General Provision 8. The O&M manual shall address the operation, maintenance, and repair of the VDU.

The O&M manual shall be updated and shall include the most recent general description of the equipment; normal operating conditions and procedures; startup, shutdown, and maintenance procedures; upset conditions guidelines; and corrective action procedures.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.420, loading racks at the facility are subject to Subpart R of 40 CFR Part 63. Provided below are applicable regulations of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, which are current as of issuance of this permit. Where the Department has provided a reprint of an applicable federal regulation, or an applicable regulation was not included below, in the case of any discrepancy, conflict, or omission between the reprint and the CFR, the requirement in the CFR shall control.

The standards listed below include portions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 63, which are referenced within Subpart R. The standards below do not include the Part 60 general provisions referenced within Subpart R. Several general provisions of Part 63 apply to the facility. The applicable general provisions are listed in Appendix C.

3.8 Standards: Loading Racks

Each owner or operator of loading racks at a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 60.502 of this chapter, except for paragraphs (b), (c), and (j) of that section. For purposes of this section, the term "affected facility" used in 40 CFR 60.502 of this chapter means the loading racks that load gasoline cargo tanks at the bulk gasoline terminals subject to the provisions of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.422(a)]

- On and after the date on which 40 CFR 60.8(a) requires a performance test to be completed, the owner or operator of each bulk gasoline terminal containing an affected facility shall comply with the requirements of this section.

  [40 CFR 60.502]

- Each affected facility shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading.

  [40 CFR 60.502(a)]

- Each vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compounds vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack.

  [40 CFR 60.502(d)]

- Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:

  (1) The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in 40 CFR 60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility.

  (2) The owner or operator shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.

(3)(i) The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph(e)(2) of this section with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within two weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained:

(A) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 26 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation, then the documentation cross-check shall be performed each quarter

(B) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 52 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation, then the documentation cross-check shall be performed semiannually.

(ii) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check provided in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) (A) through (B) of this section reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are met again.

(4) The terminal owner or operator shall notify the owner or operator of each nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within one week of the documentation cross-check in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(5) The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor-tightness documentation for that tank is obtained.

(6) Alternate procedures to those described in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.502(e)]

- The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test - EPA Reference Method 27

(2) Tank owner and address

(3) Tank identification number

(4) Testing location

(5) Date of test

(6) Tester name and signature

(7) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation

(8) Test results: Actual pressure change in five minutes, millimeters of water (average for two runs).

[40 CFR 60.505(b)]

- The owner or operator shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor-collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor-collection system.

[40 CFR 60.502(f)]

- The owner or operator shall act to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's vapor-collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck at the affected facility. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks.

[40 CFR 60.502(g)]

- The vapor-collection and liquid-loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d).

[40 CFR 60.502(h)]

- The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standard in 40 CFR 60.502(h) as follows:

  (1) A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ±2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck.

  (2) During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every five minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.

[40 CFR 60.503(d)]

- No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor-collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water).

[40 CFR 60.502(i)]

- Emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor-collection and processing systems due to the loading of gasoline cargo tanks shall not exceed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded.

[40 CFR 63.422(b)]

- Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with 40 CFR 60.502(e) of this chapter as follows:

  (1) For the purposes of this section, the term "tank truck" as used in 40 CFR 60.502(e) of this chapter means "cargo tank."

  (2) Section 60.502(e)(5) of this chapter is changed to read: The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank will not be reloaded at the facility until vapor-tightness documentation for that gasoline cargo tank is obtained which documents the following:

    (i) The gasoline cargo tank meets the applicable test requirements in 40 CFR 63.425(e).

    (ii) For each gasoline cargo tank failing the test in 40 CFR 63.425 (f) or (g) at the facility, the cargo tank either:

      (A) Before repair work is performed on the cargo tank, meets the test requirements in 40 CFR 63.425(g) or (h).

(B) After repair work is performed on the cargo tank before or during the tests in 40 CFR 63.425(g) or (h), subsequently passes the annual certification test described in 40 CFR 63.425(e).

[40 CFR 63.422(c)]

3.9 Standards: Equipment Leaks

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service. For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected during the loading of a gasoline cargo tank.

[40 CFR 63.424(a)]

A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the owner or operator at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility.

[40 CFR 63.424(b)]

Each detection of a liquid or vapor leak shall be recorded in the log book. When a leak is detected, an initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.424(d).

[40 CFR 63.424(c)]

Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed upon a demonstration to the Administrator that repair within 15 days is not feasible. The owner or operator shall provide the reason(s) a delay is needed and the date by which each repair is expected to be completed.

[40 CFR 63.424(d)]

As an alternative to compliance with the provisions in 40 CFR 63.424(a)-(d), owners or operators may implement an instrument leak monitoring program that has been demonstrated to the Administrator as at least equivalent.

[40 CFR 63.424(f)]

Owners and operators shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Minimize gasoline spills

(2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable

(3) Cover all open gasoline containers with a gasketed seal when not in use

(4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste-collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

[40 CFR 63.424(g)]

3.10 Test Methods and Procedures

Each owner or operator subject to the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.422(b) or 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter shall conduct a performance test on the vapor-processing system according to the test methods

and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503, except a reading of 500 ppm shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under 40 CFR 60.503(b). If a flare is used to control emissions and emissions from this device cannot be measured using these methods and procedures, the provisions of 40 CFR 63.11(b) shall apply.

[40 CFR 63.425(a)]

- In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). The three-run requirement of 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.

[40 CFR 60.503(a)]

- Immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.502 (b), (c), and (h), the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor-collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The owner or operator shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.

[40 CFR 60.503(b)]

- The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standard in 40 CFR 60.502(h) as follows:

  (1) A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ±2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck.

  (2) During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every five minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.

[40 CFR 60.503(d)]

- Flares.

  (1) Owners or operators using flares to comply with the provisions of this part shall monitor these control devices to assure they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs. Applicable subparts will provide provisions stating how owners or operators using flares shall monitor these control devices.

  (2) Flares shall be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted.

  (3) Flares shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

  (4) Flares shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of five minutes during any two consecutive hours. Test Method 22 in Appendix A of Part 60 of this chapter shall be used to determine the compliance of flares with the visible emission provisions of this part. The observation period is two hours and shall be used according to Method 22.

  (5) Flares shall be operated with a flame present at all times. The presence of a flare pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.

(6) An owner/operator has the choice of adhering to the heat-content specifications in paragraph (b)(6)(ii) of this section, and the maximum-tip-velocity specifications in paragraph (b)(7) or (b)(8) of this section, or adhering to the requirements in paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section.

(i)(A) Flares shall be used that have a diameter of 3 inches or greater, are nonassisted, have a hydrogen content of 8.0% (by volume) or greater, and are designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than 37.2 m/sec (122 ft/sec) and less than the velocity V(max), as determined by the following equation:

$$V(max) = (X(H2) - K(1))^* K(2)$$

Where:

V(max) = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

K(1) = Constant, 6.0 volume-percent hydrogen.

K(2) = Constant, 3.9(m/sec)/volume-percent hydrogen. X(H2) = The volume-percent of hydrogen, on a wet basis, as calculated by using the ASTM Method D1946-77. (Incorporated by reference as specified in 40 CFR 63.14).

(B) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by the method specified in paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section.

(ii) Flares shall be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted at 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted, or with the net heating value of the gas being combusted at 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flares is non-assisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H(t) = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C(i)\, H(i)$$

Where:

H(t) = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25°C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20°C.

K = Constant =

$$1.740 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{1}{\text{ppmv}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{g-mole}}{\text{scm}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{kcal}}\right)$$

Where:

The standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is 20°C.
C(i) = Concentration of sample component i in ppmv on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Test Method 18 and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by ASTM D1946-77 or 90 (Reapproved 1994) (incorporated by reference as specified in 40 CFR 63.14).

H(i) = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g-mole at 25°C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382-76 or 88 or D4809-95 (incorporated by reference as specified in 40 CFR 63.14) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

n = Number of sample components.

(7) (i) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares shall be designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec), except as provided in paragraphs (b)(7)(ii) and (b)(7)(iii) of this section. The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing by the volumetric flow rate of gas being combusted (in units of emission standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Test Methods 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60 of this chapter, as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip.

(ii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the method specified in paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section, equal to or greater than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec) but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec), are allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).

(iii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the method specified in paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section, less than the velocity V(max), as determined by the method specified in this paragraph, but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed. The maximum permitted velocity, V(max), for flares complying with this paragraph shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Log}(10)(V(\text{max})) = (H(T) + 28.8) / 31.7$$

Where:

V(max) = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

28.8 = Constant.

31.7 = Constant.

H(T) = The net heating value as determined in paragraph (b)(6) of this section.

(8) Air-assisted flares shall be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity V(max). The maximum permitted velocity, V(max), for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation:

$$V(\text{max}) = 8.71 + 0.708(H(T))$$

Where:

V(max) = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

8.71 = Constant.

0.708 = Constant.

H(T) = The net heating value as determined in paragraph (b)(6)(ii) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.11(b)]

For each performance test conducted under paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system using the following procedure:

(1) During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter under 40 CFR 63.427(a).

(2) Determine an operating parameter value based on the parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations.

(3) Provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency and averaging time, including data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.422(b) or 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter.

[40 CFR 63.425(b)]

For performance tests performed after the initial test, the owner or operator shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value since the previous performance test.

[40 CFR 63.425(c)]

The annual certification test for gasoline cargo tanks shall consist of the following test methods and procedures:

(1) Method 27, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. Conduct the test using a time period (t) for the pressure and vacuum tests of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (P(I)) for the pressure test shall be 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O), gauge. The initial vacuum (V(I)) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm H_2O (6 in. H_2O), gauge.

The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (p, v) are as shown in the second column of Table 2 of this paragraph.

Table 2. – Allowable Cargo Tank Test Pressure or Vacuum Change.

Cargo tank or compartment capacity, liters (gal)	Annual certification-allowable pressure or vacuum change (p, v) in five minutes, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)	Allowable pressure change (p)in 5 minutes at any time, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)
9,464 or more (2,500 or more)	25 (1.0)	64 (2.5)
9,463 to 5,678 (2,499 to 1,500)	38 (1.5)	76 (3.0)
5,679 to 3,785 (1,499 to 1,000)	51 (2.0)	89 (3.5)
3,782 or less (999 or less)	64 (2.5)	102 (4.0)

(2) Pressure test of the cargo tank's internal vapor valve as follows:

(i) After completing the tests under paragraph (e)(1) of this section, use the procedures in Method 27 to repressurize the tank to 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O) gauge. Close the tank's internal vapor valve(s), thereby isolating the vapor return line and manifold from the tank.

(ii) Relieve the pressure in the vapor return line to atmospheric pressure, then reseal the line. After five minutes, record the gauge pressure in the vapor return line and manifold. The maximum allowable five-minute pressure increase is 130 mm H_2O (5 in. H_2O).

[40 CFR 63.425(e)]

The leak detection test shall be performed using Method 21, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60, except omit section 4.3.2 of Method 21. A vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank shall have no leaks at any time when tested according to the procedures in this paragraph.

(1) The leak definition shall be 21,000 ppm as propane. Use propane to calibrate the instrument, setting the span at the leak definition. The response time to 90% of the final stable reading shall be less than eight seconds for the detector with the sampling line and probe attached.

(2) In addition to the procedures in Method 21, include the following procedures:

(i) Perform the test on each compartment during loading of that compartment or while the compartment is still under pressure.

(ii) To eliminate a positive instrument drift, the dwell time for each leak detection shall not exceed two times the instrument response time. Purge the instrument with ambient air between each leak detection. The duration of the purge shall be in excess of two instrument response times.

(iii) Attempt to block the wind from the area being monitored.
Record the highest detector reading and location for each leak.

[40 CFR 63.425(f)]

For those cargo tanks with manifolded product lines, the nitrogen pressure decay field test procedure shall be conducted on each compartment.

(1) Record the cargo tank capacity. Upon completion of the loading operation, record the total volume loaded. Seal the cargo tank vapor-collection system at the vapor coupler. The sealing apparatus shall have a pressure tap. Open the internal vapor valve(s) of the cargo tank and record the initial headspace pressure. Reduce or increase, as necessary, the initial headspace pressure to 460 mm H_2O (18.0 in. H_2O) gauge by releasing pressure or by adding commercial grade nitrogen gas from a high pressure cylinder capable of maintaining a pressure of 2,000 psig.

(i) The cylinder shall be equipped with a compatible two-stage regulator with a relief valve and a flow-control metering valve. The flow rate of the nitrogen shall be no less than 2 cfm. The maximum allowable time to pressurize cargo tanks with headspace volumes of 1,000 gallons or less to the appropriate pressure is four minutes. For cargo tanks with a headspace of greater than 1,000 gallons, use as a maximum allowable time to pressurize four minutes or the result from the equation below, whichever is greater.

$$T = V(h) \times 0.004$$

where:

T = maximum allowable time to pressurize the cargo tank, min

V(h) = cargo tank headspace volume during testing, gal.

(2) It is recommended that after the cargo tank headspace pressure reaches approximately 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O) gauge, a fine adjust valve be used to adjust the headspace pressure to 460 mm H_2O (18.0 in. H_2O) gauge for the next 30 ± 5 seconds.

(3) Reseal the cargo tank vapor-collection system and record the headspace pressure after 1 minute. The measured headspace pressure after one minute shall be greater than the minimum allowable final headspace pressure (P(F)) as calculated from the following equation:

$$P(F) = 18 \left(\frac{(18 - N)}{18} \right) \left(\frac{V(s)}{5(V(h))} \right)$$

where:

P(f) = minimum allowable final headspace pressure, in. H_2O, gauge

V(s) = total cargo tank shell capacity, gal

V(h) = cargo tank headspace volume after loading, gal

18.0 = initial pressure at start of test, in. H_2O, gauge

N = five-minute continuous performance standard at any time from the third column of Table 2 of 40 CFR 63.425(e)(1), inches H_2O.

(4) Conduct the internal vapor valve portion of this test by repressurizing the cargo tank headspace with nitrogen to 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O) gauge. Close the internal vapor valve(s), wait for 30 ± 5 seconds, then relieve the pressure downstream of the vapor valve in the vapor-collection system to atmospheric pressure. Wait 15 seconds, then reseal the vapor-collection system. Measure and record the pressure every minute for five minutes. Within five seconds of the pressure measurement at the end of five minutes, open the vapor valve and record the headspace pressure as the "final pressure."

(5) If the decrease in pressure in the vapor collection system is less than at least one of the interval pressure change values in Table 3 of this paragraph, or if the final pressure is equal to or greater than 20% of the one-minute final headspace pressure determined in the test in paragraph (g)(3) of this section, then the cargo tank is considered to be a vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank.

Table 3. -- Pressure Change for Internal Vapor Valve Test.

Time interval	Interval pressure change, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)
After 1 minute	28 (1.1)
After 2 minutes	56 (2.2)
After 3 minutes	84 (3.3)
After 4 minutes	112 (4.4)
After 5 minutes	140 (5.5)

[40 CFR 63.425(g)]

The continuous performance pressure decay test shall be performed using Method 27, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. Conduct only the positive pressure test using a time period (t) of five minutes. The initial pressure (P(I)) shall be 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O) gauge. The maximum allowable five-minute pressure change (p), which shall be met at any time, is shown in the third column of Table 2 of 40 CFR 63.425(e)(1).

[40 CFR 63.425(h)]

3.11 Continuous Monitoring

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to manufacturer specifications, a CMS as specified in paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of this section, except as allowed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.427(a)]

Where a flare is used, a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, shall be installed in proximity to the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame.

[40 CFR 63.427(a)(4)]

Monitoring an alternative operating parameter or a parameter of a vapor-processing system other than those listed in this paragraph will be allowed upon demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction that the alternative parameter demonstrates continuous compliance with the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.422(b) or 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter.

[40 CFR 63.427(a)(5)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed the operating parameter value for the parameter described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, or to go below the operating parameter value for the parameter described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, and established using the procedures in 40 CFR 63.425(b). In cases where an alternative parameter pursuant to paragraph (a)(5) of this section is approved, each owner or operator shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the alternative operating parameter value. Operation of the vapor processing system in a manner exceeding or going below the operating parameter value, as specified above, shall constitute a violation of the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.422(b).

[40 CFR 63.427(b)]

3.12 Reporting and Recordkeeping

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep records of the test results for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility as follows:

(1) Annual certification testing performed under 40 CFR 63.425(e).

(2) Continuous performance testing performed at any time at that facility under 40 CFR 63.425(f), (g), and (h).

(3) The documentation file shall be kept up to date for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility. The documentation for each test shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

(i) Name of test: Annual Certification Test – Method 27 (40 CFR 63.425(e)(1)), Annual Certification Test – Internal Vapor Valve (40 CFR 63.425(e)(2)), Leak Detection Test (40 CFR 63.425(f)), Nitrogen Pressure Decay Field Test (40 CFR 63.425(g)), or Continuous Performance Pressure Decay Test (40 CFR 63.425(h)).

(ii) Cargo tank owner's name and address.

(iii) Cargo tank identification number.

(iv) Test location and date.

(v) Tester name and signature.

(vi) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.

vii) Vapor tightness repair: Nature of repair work and when performed in relation to vapor tightness testing.

(viii) Test results: Pressure or vacuum change, millimeters of water, time period of test, number of leaks found with instrument, and leak definition.

[40 CFR 63.428(b)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall do the following:

(1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under 40 CFR 63.427(a). This record shall indicate the time intervals during which loadings of gasoline cargo tanks have occurred or, alternatively, shall record the operating parameter data only during such loadings. The date and time of day shall also be indicated at reasonable intervals on this record.

(2) Record and report the following simultaneously with the notification of compliance status required under 40 CFR 63.9(h):

(i) All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under 40 CFR 63.425(b)

(ii) The following information when using a flare under provisions of 40 CFR 63.11(b) to comply with 40 CFR 63.422(b):

(A) Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted)

(B) All visible emissions readings, heat-content determinations, flow-rate measurements, and exit-velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required under 40 CFR 63.425(a).

(3) If an owner or operator requests approval to use a vapor-processing system or to monitor an operating parameter other than those specified in 40 CFR 63.427(a), the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application.

[40 CFR 63.428(c)]

Each owner or operator complying with the provisions of 40 CFR 63.424 (a) through (d) shall record the following information in the log book for each leak that is detected:

- The equipment type and identification number
- The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell).
- The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak.
- Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
- "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
- The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days.
- The date of successful repair of the leak.

[40 CFR 63.428(e)]

Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63.424 shall report to the Administrator a description of the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under 40 CFR 63.424(f), the report shall contain a full description of the program.

(1) In the case of an existing source or a new source that has an initial start-up date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the notification of compliance status required under 40 CFR 63.9(h), unless an extension of compliance is granted under 40 CFR 63.6(i). If an extension of compliance is granted, the report shall be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.

(2) In the case of new sources that did not have an initial start-up date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction, as described in 40 CFR 63.5(d).

[40 CFR 63.428(f)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall include in a semiannual report to the Administrator the following information, as applicable:

(1) Each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor-tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility

(2) Periodic reports required under paragraph (d) of this section

(3) The number of equipment leaks not repaired within five days after detection.

[40 CFR 63.428(g)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit an excess emissions report to the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3), whether or not a CMS is installed at the facility. The following occurrences are excess emissions events under this subpart, and the following information shall be included in the excess emissions report, as applicable:

(1) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under 40 CFR 63.425(b). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor-collection and processing systems or the CMS.

(2) Each instance of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor-tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.

(3) Each reloading of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor-tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 63.422(c)(2).

(4) For each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within five days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection.

(i) The date on which the leak was detected

(ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak

(iii) The reasons for the delay of repair

(iv) The date of successful repair

[40 CFR 63.428(h)]

4. PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE TANKS AND ASSOCIATED TANKS

4.1 Process Description

Petroleum product storage consists of tanks of various capacities, throughputs, and design. The fuel media consists of gasoline, diesel, transmix, and fuel additives. The maximum potential for emission from any one of these tanks occurs when the fuels are loaded, stored, and unloaded at their defined maximum throughputs.

Emissions Limits

4.2 Emissions Limits

The permittee shall limit VOC emissions associated with petroleum product storage and asscciated tanks to amounts not to exceed the ton per year (T/yr) value listed in Appendix B on a 12-month rolling basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.403.01, 5/1/94]

Operating Requirements

4.3 Throughput Limits

The permittee shall limit throughputs of petroleum products to the facility to amounts not to exceed the throughput quantities specified in Appendix A of this permit on a 12-month rolling basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

4.4 Operating Requirements for Tank No. 919, Tank No. 920, and System Components for Toxic Air Pollutant Reasonably Available Control Technology (T-Ract) Compliance

The permittee shall implement a maintenance program on all system components used in handling and storing gasoline. The maintenance program shall be designed to maintain the integrity of the system components, verify compliance with Permit Condition 4.4.3, and to assure continuous reasonable control of fugitive VOC emissions. The maintenance plan shall be in writing, maintained on site, made available to Department representatives upon request, and shall address the following:

4.4.1 Tank No. 919 and its specific components

4.4.2 Tank No. 920 and its specific components, in addition to those specified in Permit Conditions

4.4.3 System components, including, but not limited to, separators, valves, flanges, pumps, process drains, and any accompanying seals

[PTC 077-00023, April 21, 1995]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

4.5 Monitor Operating Parameters

4.5.1 The permittee shall continuously monitor and record, in U.S. Gallons per month (US Gallons/mo), the throughput of each petroleum product listed in Appendix A for that month and on a 12-month rolling basis.

4.5.2 The permittee shall record the type of petroleum product being stored in each tank listed in Table 1.1, along with any petroleum product being stored in each tank that is not specified in Table 1.1.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

4.6 Monitoring of T-Ract

The permittee shall record the following information for system components used for gasoline service in a log to be kept at the facility for a minimum of two years. This log shall demonstrate compliance with Permit Condition 4.4 and shall be made available to Department representatives upon request.

- Date of maintenance program inspection
- List of system components, including, where applicable, respective company designated identification
- Identification of system component malfunction(s) and corrective action implemented

[PTC 077-00023, April 21, 1995]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.420, gasoline storage vessels with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 at the facility are subject to Subpart R of 40 CFR Part 63. Provided below are applicable regulations of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, which are current as of the time of issuance of this permit. Where the Department has provided a reprint of an applicable federal regulation, or an applicable regulation was not included below, in the case of any discrepancy, conflict, or omission between the reprint and the CFR, the requirement in the CFR shall control.

The standards listed below include portions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 63, which are referenced within Subpart R. The standards listed below do not include the Part 60 general provisions referenced within Subpart R. Several general provisions of Part 63 apply to the facility. The applicable general provisions are listed in Appendix C.

4.7 Standards: Storage Vessels

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall equip each gasoline storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) through (4) of this chapter, except for the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(iv) through (ix) and 60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this chapter.

[40 CFR 63.423(a)]

- The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(i) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be

floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(ii) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(A) A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(C) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a noncontact, internal floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents, is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(2) An external floating roof, which means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(i) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(A) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical-shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(4), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(B) The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(4).

(iii) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports), except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(3) A closed vent system and control device meeting the following specifications:

(i) The closed vent system shall be designed to collect all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined in Part 60, Subpart VV, 40 CFR 60.485(b).

(ii) The control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOC emissions by 95% or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it shall meet the specifications described in the general control device requirements (40 CFR 60.18) of the general provisions.

(4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section as provided in 40 CFR 60.114b of this subpart.

[40 CFR 60.112b(a)]

Each owner or operator shall equip each gasoline external-floating-roof storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this chapter if such storage vessel does not currently meet the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.423(b)]

- Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact, external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasket cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap), except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at manufacturer recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90% of the area of the opening.

[40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2)(ii)]

4.8 Standards: Equipment Leaks

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service. For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected during the loading of a gasoline cargo tank.

[40 CFR 63.424(a)]

A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the owner or operator at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility.

[40 CFR 63.424(b)]

Each detection of a liquid or vapor leak shall be recorded in the log book. When a leak is detected, an initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.424(d).

[40 CFR 63.424(c)]

Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed upon a demonstration to the Administrator that repair within 15 days is not feasible. The owner or operator shall provide the reason(s) a delay is needed and the date by which each repair is expected to be completed.

[40 CFR 63.424(d)]

As an alternative to compliance with the provisions in 40 CFR 63.424(a)-(d), owners or operators may implement an instrument leak monitoring program that has been demonstrated to the Administrator as at least equivalent.

[40 CFR 63.424(f)]

Owners and operators shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Minimize gasoline spills

(2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable

(3) Cover all open gasoline containers with a gasketed seal when not in use

(4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste-collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

[40 CFR 63.424(g)]

4.9 Test Methods and Procedures

The owner or operator of each gasoline storage vessel subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63.423 shall comply with 40 CFR 60.113b of this chapter. If a closed-vent system and control device are used, as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter, to comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.423, the owner or operator shall also comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.424(b).

[40 CFR 63.425(d)]

- The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a) shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.424(a), (b), or (c) of this section. The applicable paragraph for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b.

[40 CFR 60.113b]

- After installing the control equipment required to meet 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall do the following:

  (1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

  (2) For vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical-shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, there is liquid accumulated on the roof, the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in 40 CFR 60.115(b)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is

unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):

(i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every five years.

(ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects; the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere; the slotted membrane has more than 10% open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than five years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

(5) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least seven days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone and immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification, including the written documentation, may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least seven days prior to the refilling.

[40 CFR 60.113b(a)]

- After installing the control equipment required to meet 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall do the following:

(1) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel, according to the following frequency:

(i) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once every five years thereafter.

(ii) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once per year thereafter.

(iii) If any source ceases to store VOL for a period of one year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

(i) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.

(ii) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the wall of storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

(iii) The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(3) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraphs (b)(4) of this section.

(4) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements listed in (b)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical-shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.

(A) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.

(B) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

(ii) The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section.

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.

(C) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

(iii) If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph (b)(1) of 40 CFR 60.113b(b) cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in 40 CFR 60.115(b)(4). Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(5) Notify the Administrator 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.

(6) Visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

(i) If the external floating roof has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

(ii) For all the inspections required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Administrator the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least seven days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone and immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification, including the written documentation, may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least seven days prior to the refilling.

[40 CFR 60.113b(b)]

- The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed-vent system and control device as required in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) or (b)(2) (other than a flare) is exempt from 40 CFR 60.8 of the general provisions and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Submit for approval by the Administrator as an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1) or, if the facility is exempt from 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1), as an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(2), an operating plan containing the information listed below.

(i) Documentation demonstrating that the control device will achieve the required control efficiency during maximum loading conditions. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream that enters the control device, including flow and VOC content under varying liquid level conditions (dynamic and static) and manufacturer design specifications for the control device. If the control device or the closed-vent capture system receives vapors, gases, or liquids other than fuels from sources that are not designated sources under this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids received by the closed-vent capture system and control device. If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds and a minimum temperature of 816°F is used to meet the 95% requirement, documentation that those conditions will exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with its design and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters).

(2) Operate the closed-vent system and control device and monitor the parameters of the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the operating plan submitted to the Administrator in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, unless the plan was modified by the Administrator during the review process. In this case, the modified plan applies.

(d) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed-vent system and a flare to meet the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) or (b)(2) shall meet the requirements as specified in the general control device requirements, 40 CFR 60.18(e) and (f).

[40 CFR 60.113b(c)]

4.10 Alternative Means of Emission Limitation

The provisions of 40 CFR 60.114b of this chapter apply in determining the acceptability of alternative means of emission limitation for storage vessels under 40 CFR 63.423.

[40 CFR 63.426]

- If, in the Administrator's judgement, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions achieved by any requirement in 40 CFR 60.112b, the Administrator will publish in the federal register a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

[40 CFR 60.114b(a)]

- Any notice under paragraph (a) of this section will be published only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

[40 CFR 60.114b(b)]

- Any person seeking permission under this section shall submit to the Administrator a written application including the following:

(1) An actual emissions test that uses a full-sized or scale-model storage vessel that accurately collects and measures all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure.

(2) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

[40 CFR 60.114b(c)]

- The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b.

[40 CFR 60.114b(d)]

4.11 Continuous Monitoring

Each owner or operator of gasoline storage vessels subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63.423 shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 40 CFR 60.116b of this chapter, except that records shall be kept for at least five years. If a closed-vent system and control device are used, as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter, to comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.423, the owner or operator shall also comply with the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.427(c)]

- The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least two years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

[40 CFR 60.116b(a)]

- The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. Each storage vessel with a design capacity less than 75 m^3 is subject to no provision of this subpart other than those required by this paragraph.

[40 CFR 60.116b(b)]

- Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.116b(f) and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel, either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa, shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

[40 CFR 60.116b(c)]

- Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.116b(g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel, either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa, shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range.

[40 CFR 60.116b(d)]

- Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below.

  (1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

  (2) For crude oil or refined petroleum products, the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum, expected storage temperature based on the highest-expected, calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated, maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts

(ii) Determined by ASTM method D2879-83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17)

(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator

(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.116b(e)]

- The owner or operator of each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall be subject to the following requirements:

(1) Prior to the initial filling of the vessel, the highest maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored will be determined using the methods described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is above the cutoff for monitoring but below the cutoff for controls as defined in 40 CFR 60.112b(a), an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required and a physical test at least once every six months thereafter is required as determined by the following methods:

(i) ASTM Method D2879-83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17)

(ii) ASTM Method D323-82 or 94 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17)

(iii) As measured by an appropriate method as approved by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.116b(f)]

- The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed-vent system and control device meeting the specification of 40 CFR 60.112b or with emissions-reduction equipment as specified in 40 CFR 65.42(b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), or (c) is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

[40 CFR 60.116b(g)]

4.12 Reporting and Recordkeeping

Each owner or operator of storage vessels subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep records and furnish reports as specified in 40 CFR 60.115b of this chapter.

[40 CFR 63.428(d)]

- The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least two years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

[40 CFR 60.115b]

- After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements:

  (1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies the equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(3).

  (2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed, contain the date the vessel was inspected, and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

  (3) If any of the conditions described in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

  (4) After each inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel, the reason it did not meet the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) or 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3), and list each repair made.

[40 CFR 60.115b(a)]

- (b) After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements:

  (1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies the equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2) and 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(3).

  (2) Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(1), furnish the Administrator with a report that contains the following:

  (i) The date of measurement
  (ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement

(iii) The calculations described in 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(2) and (b)(3)

(3) Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b(b). Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain the following:

(i) The date of measurement

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement

(iii) The calculations described in 40 CFR 60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3)

(4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(4), submit a report to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel, contain the information specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

[40 CFR 60.115b(b)]

- (c) After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(1) (closed-vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator shall keep the following records:

(1) A copy of the operating plan

(2) A record of the measured values of the parameters monitored in accordance with 40 CFR 60.113b(c)(2).

[40 CFR 60.115b(c)]

- (d) After installing a closed-vent system and flare to comply with 40 CFR 60.112b, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements:

(1) A report containing the measurements required by 40 CFR 60.18(f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be furnished to the Administrator as required by 40 CFR 60.8 of the general provisions. This report shall be submitted within six months of the initial start-up date.

(2) Records shall be kept of all periods of operation during which the flare pilot flame is absent.

(3) Semiannual reports of all periods recorded under 40 CFR 60.115b(d)(2) in which the pilot flame was absent shall be furnished to the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.115b(d)]

Each owner or operator complying with the provisions of 40 CFR 63.424 (a) through (d) shall record the following information in the log book for each leak that is detected:

(1) The equipment type and identification number

(2) The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell)

(3) The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak

(4) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak

(5) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak

6) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days

(7) The date of successful repair of the leak

[40 CFR 63.428(e)]

Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63.424 shall report to the Administrator a description of the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under 40 CFR 63.424(f), the report shall contain a full description of the program.

(1) In the case of an existing source or a new source that has an initial startup date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the notification of compliance status required under 40 CFR 63.9(h), unless an extension of compliance is granted under 40 CFR 63.6(i). If an extension of compliance is granted, the report shall be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.

(2) In the case of new sources that did not have an initial startup date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction as described in 40 CFR 63.5(d).

[40 CFR 63.428(f)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall include in a semiannual report to the Administrator the following information, as applicable:

(1) Each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor-tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility

(2) Periodic reports required under paragraph (d) of this section

(3) The number of equipment leaks not repaired within five days after detection

[40 CFR 63.428(g)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit an excess emissions report to the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3), whether or not a CMS is installed at the facility. The following occurrences are excess emissions events under this subpart and the following information shall be included in the excess emissions report, as applicable:

(1) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under 40 CFR 63.425(b). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor-collection and processing systems or the CMS.

(2) Each instance of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor-tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.

(3) Each reloading of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor-tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 63.422(c)(2).

(4) The following for each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within five days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection:

(i) The date on which the leak was detected

(ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak

(iii) The reasons for the delay of repair

(iv) The date of successful repair

[40 CFR 63.428(h)]

5. APPENDIX A – FACILITY THROUGHPUT LIMITS

Chevron Pipe Line Co., Pocatello
Permitted Throughput Limits - Annual (bbl/yr)
Product Type – Gasoline, Diesel, Transmix, and Additives

Source Description	Permitted Throughputs (bbl/yr)[1]	Product Type
Facility gasoline throughput	8,828,595	Gasoline
Facility transmix throughput	60,000	Transmix
Facility diesel throughput	4,558,405	Diesel

[1] bbl – Barrels (42 U. S. gallons per barrel)

6. APPENDIX B - STORAGE TANK AND LOADING RACK EMISSION LIMITS

Chevron Pipe Line Co., Pocatello

Emission Limits - Annual (T/yr)[1]

Source Description	VOC Emission Limits (T/yr)
All facility storage tanks	29.6
Gasoline loading rack (VDU stack)	18.6
Transmix loading rack (VDU stack)	4.7E-02
Diesel loading rack (VDU stack)	1.6
Maintenance activities	1.0
Fugitives	1.0
FACILITY TOTAL	**51.8**

[1] Annual Emission Limits calculated on a 12-month rolling basis.

7. APPENDIX C – GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART R

Reference	Applies to subpart R	Comment
63.1(a)(1)	Yes	
63.1(a)(2)	Yes	
63.1(a)(3)	Yes	
63.1(a)(4)	Yes	
63.1(a)(5)	No	(Section reserved).
63.1(a)(6)(8)	Yes	
63.1(a)(9)	No	(Section reserved).
63.1(a)(10)	Yes	
63.1(a)(11)	Yes	
63.1(a)(12)) - (a)(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart R specifies applicability in 40 CFR 63.420
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	No	Subpart R specifies reporting and recordkeeping for some large area sources in 40 CFR 63.428
63.1(c)(1)	Yes	
63.1(c)(2)	Yes	Some small sources are not subject to subpart R
63.1(c)(3)	No	(Section reserved).
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	
63.1(d)	No	(Section reserved).
63.1(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	Additional definitions in 40 CFR 63.421
63.3(a) - (c)	Yes	
63.4(a)(1) - (a)(3)	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)	No	(Section reserved).
63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	
63.5(a)(1)	Yes	
63.5(a)(2)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	No	(Section reserved).
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Yes	
63.5(b)(5)	Yes	
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	
63.5(c)	No	(Section reserved).
63.5(d)(1)	Yes	
63.5(d)(2)	Yes	
63.5(d)(3)	Yes	
63.5(d)(4)	Yes	

63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)	Yes	
63.5(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	Yes	
63.6(b)(2)	Yes	
63.6(b)(3)	Yes	
63.6(b)(4)	Yes	
63.6(b)(5)	Yes	
63.6(b)(6)	No	(Section reserved).
63.6(b)(7)	Yes	
63.6(c)(1)	No	Subpart R specifies the compliance date
63.6(c)(2)	Yes	
63.6(c)(3) - (c)(4)	No	(Sections reserved).
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(d)	No	(Section reserved).
63.6(e)	Yes	
63.6(f)(1)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	Subpart R does not require COMS
63.6(i)(1) - (i)(14)	Yes	
63.6(i)(15)	No	(Section reserved).
63.6(i)(16)	Yes	
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	Yes	
63.7(a)(2)	Yes	
63.7(a)(3)	Yes	
63.7(b)	Yes	
63.7(c)	Yes	
63.7(d)	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)	Yes	
63.7(e)(2)	Yes	
63.7(e)(3)	Yes	
63.7(e)(4)	Yes	
63.7(f)	Yes	
63.7(g)	Yes	
63.7(h)	Yes	
63.8(a)(1)	Yes	
63.8(a)(2)	Yes	
63.8(a)(3)	No	(Section reserved).
63.8(a)(4)	Yes	
63.8(b)(1)	Yes	
63.8(b)(2)	Yes	
63.8(b)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)	Yes	
63.8(c)(2)	Yes	
63.8(c)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(4)	Yes	
63.8(c)(5)	No	Subpart R does not require COMS

63.8(c)(6) - (c)(8)	Yes	
63.8(d)	Yes	
63.8(e)	Yes	
63.8(f)(1) - (f)(5)	Yes	
63.8(f)(6)	Yes	
63.8(g)	Yes	
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)	Yes	
63.9(b)(2)	No	Subpart R allows additional time for existing sources to submit initial notification. Sec. 63.428(a) specifies submittal by 1 year after being subject to the rule or December 16, 1996, whichever is later.
63.9(b)(3)	Yes	
63.9(b)(4)	Yes	
63.9(b)(5)	Yes	
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	
63.9(e)	Yes	
63.9(f)	Yes	
63.9(g)	Yes	
63.9(h)(1) - (h)(3)	Yes	
63.9(h)(4)	No	(Section reserved).
63.9(h)(5) - (h)(6)	Yes	
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)	Yes	
63.10(b)(3)	Yes	
63.10(c)(1)	Yes	
63.10(c)(2) - (c)(4)	No	(Sections reserved).
63.10(c)(5) - (c)(8)	Yes	
63.10(c)(9)	No	(Section reserved).
63.10(c)(5) - (c)(8)	Yes	

8. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. All emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The emission of any pollutant in excess of the limitations specified herein, or noncompliance with any other condition or limitation contained in this permit, shall constitute a violation of this permit and the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*, and the Environmental Protection and Health Act, Idaho Code § 39-101 et seq.

2. The permittee shall at all times (except as provided in the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*) maintain and operate in good working order all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and other applicable laws for the control of air pollution.

3. The permittee shall allow the Director, and/or his authorized representative(s), upon the presentation of credentials:

   - To enter upon the permittee's premises where an emissions source is located, or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and

   - At reasonable times, to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit, to inspect any monitoring methods required in this permit, and to require stack emissions testing (i.e., performance tests) in conformance with state-approved or accepted EPA procedures when deemed appropriate by the Director.

4. Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 9-342A *Idaho Code*, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the appropriate regional office of the Department of Environmental Quality.

5. Nothing in this permit is intended to relieve or exempt the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation, except as specifically provided herein.

6. In the event of any change in control or ownership of source(s) from which the authorized emissions emanate, the permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter; a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Director.

7. This permit shall be renewable on the expiration date, provided the permittee submits any and all information necessary for the Director to determine the amount and type of air pollutants emitted from the equipment for which this permit is granted. Failure to submit such information within 60 days after receipt of the Director's request shall cause the permit to become void.

8. The Director may require the permittee to develop a list of operation and maintenance procedures to be approved by the Department. Such list of procedures shall become a part of this permit by reference, and the permittee shall adhere to all of the operation and maintenance procedures contained therein.

9. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.